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Whole No. 191

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Port Hill, 11th August, 1840.

GENTLEMEN.—I found, on my arrival here on the 2nd inst., your note of the 10th ult., covering a resolution of the same date, adopted at a meeting at West Point, requesting my opinion on the leading topics of the day, and also, on the course, which, as Southern State Rights men, they ought to take in the pending Presidential contest.

Coming, as the request does, from personal and political friends, desirous of getting all the light they can, to guide their even course, and those who think with them, at this important crisis of our affairs, I do not feel myself at liberty to withhold an answer.

I infer, from the resolution, that the object of your request is, not to ascertain my views of the general merits of the question to which the resolution refers, and on which I have, on several occasions, fully expressed myself in my place in the Senate, but as to the bearing on the principles and policy of the State Rights party. Thus regarded, I know not how I can better comply with your request, than by enclosing, as my answer to this portion of the resolution, my reply to the request of the Republican party of the city of New York to address them on the late anniversary of Independence, in which I have stated my views of the true issue involved in the present crisis, and the highly favorable opportunity it affords, to the complete restoration and permanent ascendancy of the old Republican State Rights creed of '98.

The views taken in my reply, will, I trust, not only prove a satisfactory answer to your leading request, but go far to answer the other asking my opinion, as to which of the candidates for the Presidency has the best claim to the support of Southern State Rights men; that is, as I understand it, by the choice of which would they have the best prospect for the success of their principles and policy.

The question suggested, that the nature of the contest does not admit of neutrality, experience shows it does not, and that the State Rights party, in support of their own doctrine, are forced to take sides, leaving no other option but to choose.—For, as they are to take sides, I do not see, I must say, how they can rationally doubt, if governed by a regard to the success of their doctrine, and the interest and safety of the South, and let me add, of our political institutions and the Union.

I hold the party supporting the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and he through them, as his oft repeated declaration, to be especially pledged in the most solemn manner, by the Baltimore Convention, which nominated him, to the principles and policy which State Rights men have ever held to be their true and orthodox creed. That you and other may judge for yourselves, I insert the resolutions adopted by the Convention, unanimously, and would ask all, who profess the State Rights creed, and regard the prosperity and safety of the South, if more could be asked.

"1. Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, and derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power therein, ought to be strictly considered by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is independent and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

"2. Resolved, That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

"3. Resolved, That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several states; contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

"4. Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to

hand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

"5. Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of the government, to enforce, and practice the most rigid economy, in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

"6. Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the country, within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

"7. Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several states, and that such states are the real and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; and that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery, are to take back steps in relation to the free and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union; and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

"Resolved, That the separation of the members of the government from building institutions, is not possible to the extent of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

"9. Resolved, That the Federal principle, embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which make ours the land of the free, and the asylum of the oppressed of every clime, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens & the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book."

If we turn to the other side we shall find on this point, a striking contrast. The National Convention, which nominated General Harrison, put forth no political creed, and pledged themselves to nothing but his support, and I hazard nothing in asserting, that not one of the resolutions unanimously adopted at Baltimore, nor any similar ones, could receive even a respectful mention. There were, no doubt, individual members, who were ready to defend the State Rights creed, but they were not and represented few.—The great majority was opposed to the doctrine of the State Rights party, and the interest of the South, on the vital questions of the tariff, the federal character of the Government, the extent of appropriation, and money power, and the Bank of the United States, so much so, that it is well known, that the nomination of General was made, instead of a dividing of the Convention, to a policy of the South, as the most vital of all these questions.

But, it has been said, that pledges are of little value, and that there is no assurance, that those given by the Baltimore Convention will be redeemed, should their nominee succeed. I admit, that confidence in politics ought to be yielded with caution, and am compelled to say, my experience in life has not added to my confidence in the profession of public men. But if no confidence could be given to those who profess our principles, and pledge themselves to their support, how can confidence be given to those who openly deny them, and tell us so beforehand? Ought the want of confidence to be carried so far, as to join open enemies, to put down those who solicit and seek our aid in supporting our principles and doctrines? Should they betray us, by going over, after they receive power through our aid, to the tariff, abolition, national bank, consolidation, and the utmost stretch of unconstitutional expenditures, would we, would the South, be in a worse condition than if we join the other side, the great body of which consists of the supporters of those measures, and raise them by our assistance to power? On the contrary, will not our situation be greatly better, if those who have pledged themselves to our principles and policy should betray us, we could, with consistency, honor and effect oppose them, for their betrayal; but with what consistency or hope of success could we turn round and resist those whom we had raised to power, when we knew beforehand the course they would take?

But, put this difficulty and all confidence aside, and suppose both parties to be governed exclusively by the love of office and party considerations, an important question still remains to be answered; on which of the two parties this regard to the State Rights party, must certainly calculate to receive assistance, in carrying out their principles and policy, judging exclusively by the interest and genius of the two parties. I do not mistake, the course they ought to take is as clear under this aspect of the subject, as any of the preceding.

I admit, as a matter of the truth of which we have but too much proof from experience, that if you give to either party a party, an extraordinary treasury with a party, extended patronage, which is sure to receive aid, the effect will be that it will rely on a majority in power, on the influence and patronage of the government, and adherence to principles will be lost; it will become a species party. It is only when there is a real treasury and limited patronage, that the true genius of the party is developed. At such points, the Republican Democratic party is bound to fall back, and rely on the great popular principles, which carry them forward from which the party derives its strength, and let me add, to which the Republican party owes its original ascendancy, and by which alone it can secure reasonable length of time, confidence and influence of the people. Not so with them. If they are such persons, when their selfishness, it is the greatest, and their opposition to the best, and the principles of the people, they have a great advantage in carrying their favorite measures and policies as we now will see it. It is, then, not at such points, that the party, which the free press is engaged to defend, and the patronage of the government is best controlled, by each party will secure from its own party, and when, however, the State Rights party, will be called to the front, and rely on the cooperation of those in restoring their principles and policy, and the opposition of the other, against the restoration, and in favor of their old cherished measures and policy.

This morning, I regard the present Republican party, the most propitious, and the every occurrence for a thorough restoration of the government and restoration of the constitution, to what its framers intended it should be, but, at the same time, the most dangerous that can be conceived, if not promptly and energetically turned to a proper account. It has a right to a point the long struggle between State Rights and consolidation—the school of Jefferson and the school of Hamilton—when one or the other must permanently prevail. It is, indeed, a death struggle between the two hostile systems, in which the whole Union, but more especially, we of the South, have the deepest stake. If at such a crisis, when all is at stake, we, the friends of the old and unimpaired of the federal, should turn against our old and national ally, in the other sections, and give the victory to our old opponents, long will we and our descendants rue the fatal error. But I am stand firm and notice on our Christian principles, and defend should follow the first, and the loss may be retrieved. The South would have a rallying point, around which the shattered forces elsewhere might rally, & recover the day, but, if we now, at this critical juncture, refuse to sustain our own principles and policy, on which our safety and prosperity so clearly depends, and join our old opponents to put down our old ally, who have pledged themselves to stand by us, all confidence in the South, could be lost, and the victory, achieved by our devotion of our own principles and policy, would be final and complete.

With great respect,
I am, Sir,
J. C. CALHOUN.

Messrs. J. E. Scott, and others, Cognate.

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With great respect,
I am, Sir,
J. C. CALHOUN.
Messrs. J. E. Scott, and others, Cognate.

Hard Times.—The hard cider convention held in different parts of our country, have cost an incredible sum—and yet, the intemperance party, the real sour cider drinkers, are constantly croaking about hard times. How many might account for their pecuniary distress in the following style:

Hard Times.—The Providence Herald tell the following story:—A young man, in business, who was pressed for the payment of a note for \$400 could not meet his engagement, and failed. On being questioned by a friend, he said he could have got along well enough, could he have raised the amount of the note; and the reason he could not, he had expended \$200 in getting up a log cabin, and \$500 more in his expedition to Baltimore to attend the whig convention.—The reason he assigned for the latter movement, was, that times were hard, business was dull, he had not much to do, and thought he might as well go as not?

FEDERAL STOCK IN TRADE.

False money, false doctrines, false speeches, false biographies, false rumors, and, last not least, false heroes.—Globe.

Nashville, Aug. 24.
Gen. Jackson, accompanied by Maj. Donelson, came to Nashville on Thursday and remained with his friend Gen. Armstrong until Saturday, when he returned to the Hermitage. We have never seen the wise and brave old veteran in such fine health and spirits. While here, we had the honor to receive from him the following communication:

To the Editor of the Nashville Union:

Sir—I have just read in the Banner of this day an article addressed by Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the public; the object of which is evidently to exculpate himself from the calumnies, assault he made upon my character and that of Edward Livingston, deceased, in his speech to the multitude on Monday last.

In the Nashville Whig of last Tuesday's date, the paper selected for the publication of Mr. Clay's speech on that occasion, he is reported to have used the following language:—He referred to the appointment of Edward Livingston as Secretary of State at a time when he was a defaulter, but said he presumed the President did not reflect on the tendency such an appointment would have. On the same day several gentlemen of the Federal Whig party informed me that Mr. Clay had charged me with appointing defaulters to office; and since my arrival at Nashville a great number of my friends have stated that they heard Mr. Clay's speech on the occasion alluded to, and that he did declare that I had appointed Mr. Livingston Secretary of State when he was a defaulter.

With this evidence before me, I cannot entertain a doubt that the information on which I acted when I addressed you on Tuesday is correct, nor is it at all impaired by the imputation which Mr. Clay has offered to the public. Knowing the man as I do, I knew that he would resort to some such artifice to cover his retreat from the position into which he had been thrown by his vain desire to qualify those who had followed him in the racoon and hard-riding pagantry of the day. Convinced of making an assertion which the records of the Senate and other familiar history proved to be false, he now attempts to qualify it by the following language:—In arguing from cause to effect I contended that the appointment of Livingston was a pernicious precedent—that it was a virtual proclamation to all who were might be defaulters, that their infidelity in a public trust constituted no insuperable barrier to a promotion to one of the highest offices in the Government. I did not attribute to Gen. Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so far as to say that he might not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated. I must now say that until Gen. Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained to believe that he could not have been ignorant of a fact so conspicuous in the annals of our country as that of the default of Edward Livingston, Esq. as Attorney of the United States in the District of New York, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson to the amount of \$100,000. And all this moralism is now made to result, not from the fact that Mr. Livingston was a defaulter when he was appointed to the office of Secretary of State, but that he had been some thirty years before. It would be easy to show from the life of Mr. Livingston that the default here alluded to was one which did not prejudice his moral character, or lessen the high standing which he enjoyed at the time, and has since invariably sustained wherever he has been known. But it is not my purpose here to vindicate the memory of that eminent patriot and statesman. Every one can be that, explained as Mr. Clay now places his reference to that appointment, he fails to conceal his real design of leaving an impression on the public mind unfavorable to my character and by a resort to facts which when examined are insufficient or imaginary.

He cannot say in an article which bears his signature that I ever appointed a defaulter retained one in office knowing him to be one. Yet this was the impression which he sought to make on the multitude that were assembled here with him on Monday last. That he did then predicate this charge on the appointment of Mr. Livingston is proved by the testimony which I have adduced, but my exposure of the calumny will never reach, probably, those who heard its utterance. This was my complaint—not that Mr. Clay had not a right to argue (as he expresses it) from cause to effect in the examination of my official conduct, but that he had no right to prevent facts for the purpose of giving effect to slanders of Mr. Livingston and myself.

Taking the same latitude that Mr. Clay did in his speech, and in his answer to my card, or by tracing effects to their causes, with an impartiality and justice which will slander neither the living nor the dead, it would not be difficult to refer the public to a far more appropriate source for the evils of

which Mr. Clay complains, than Mr. Livingston's appointment. This would be the extravagant extent of the Bank paper system upheld, as it has been by the Federal party in their efforts to make the Federal Government subservient to the schemes of the stock-jobbers and money brokers of this country and Europe. But I do not feel called upon here to vindicate the measures of the administration on the subject which have been so long reviewed by the party of which Mr. Clay is the head.

Mr. Clay, when successful in the intrigues which made him Secretary of State, declared, "give us patronage and we will make ourselves popular." He has grasped twice at the Presidency. The people repudiated the principles of the administration of which he was a prominent member. He has made an incessant war upon every measure of my administration, and assailed the character of every public man who has not favored his ambitious pretensions. Availing himself of the corruptions of the Bank of the United States, and of the disasters which have befallen the country in consequence of the paper money system, he now makes piteous appeals to the people, concealing the real causes of their pecuniary difficulties, and instead of exerting them to unite in maintaining the inviolability of contracts and restoring the currency, he tells them to make another Bank of fifty millions.

This certainly is not the man to come here and lecture Tennessee on morals or politics and to pull down or build up the reputation of her citizens.

Mr. Clay seems to have considered that he was addressing a benighted people—before whom he might indulge his malignant disposition to slander the living and the dead without exposure, and whose passions might be appealed to by the exhibition of empty pageants and flags of new device, not the flag of the country, indicating allegiance to our free institutions, but flags representing the evil passions of the leaders of the various factions that are united in the present war against the principle of the republican party. I leave an impartial public to determine what reliance ought to be placed on the statements of a demagogue thus reckless of truth and decency.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Nashville, Friday, 21st August, 1840.

From the Democratic Watchtower.

At whose door does the sin of extravagance lie? Let the Journal of Congress decide.—One of the most grave charges made by the whigs against the administration, is extravagance.—This charge comes from a bad quarter and it is made for the purpose of diverting public attention from the corrupt & extravagant acts of its authors. As a lover of even handed justice, we must expose some of the wicked deeds of this new light whig party, which claims all the honesty, all the decency, all the talents, and all the love of economy.

In the first place, several weeks of the first portion of the last session of Congress, was consumed by the attempt of the whigs to displace five persons who had been duly elected Representatives to Congress by the people of New Jersey, and give place five others who had been defeated by the people!

In the second place, several days were wasted in an uninteresting debate which grew out of the consideration of the bill for the payment of the Pensioners of the United States!

In the third place, several days were consumed by Harrison-hard-cider-log-cabin speeches which the whigs made when the Gen. Appropriation Bill (for the payment of the debts of the Government to those in its employ) was under discussion! The true question before the House was, shall Congress appropriate money to pay the just debts of the Government to the laborers, mechanics, sailors, and others employed in the public service? Stepped in hard cider as the whigs are, they had not become so stupid, as to oppose the appropriations for such purposes;—but they made long speeches on the Bill, in which they did not touch the question before the House, but argued that Harrison ought to be elected President!

In the fourth place, we notice the waste of time on the independent Treasury Bill. But here let us remind our readers, that this measure had previously undergone three discussions in Congress, that it had been made a test in the elections, before the people, that it had been approved by the people of sixteen States, and that every member had gone to Washington with his mind made up and pledged to his constituents either to vote for or against it. Under the circumstances, it was taken up in the House on the 20th day of May, when Mr. Cushing (a whig) obtained the floor to make a speech against it; but before he commenced his speech he challenged Mr. Atherton (the then leader of the Democratic party in the House) to open the debate by a speech in favor of the Bill, and gave up the floor to Mr. Atherton for that purpose. Mr. Atherton

rose and stated in the circumstances which we have stated in the second sentence of this paragraph: he said he thought discussion could not do good and he showed that the Democrats were in favor of deciding at once upon the measure, and proceeding with the other public business. This did not suit the views of Mr. Cushing and his party, and Mr. Cushing then proceeded to make a speech of about six hours length in opposition to the Bill. The debate was continued from the 20th May to the 20th June, when it was terminated by the Democrats, against the vote of every whig present and much to their mortification and disappointment. Sixty members made speeches on the Bill, to wit: 33 against it,—98 hours 24 minutes, 27 in favor of it,—59 " 24 "

The Democrats were unwilling to speak at all upon the subject, as the brief discussion would not change the opinion of a single member. But they were forced by the whigs to defend their measure and the administration against the bitter and fierce assaults of the bank whig orators. It will be seen however that the whigs had the advantage in time of 39 hours.

The remark has often been made that "time is money." This remark, is emphatically true when applied to the time of Congress. Because every day of the session of Congress costs the people of the United States at least \$2,500.

Now let the people look at the number of days that have been lost by the electioneering speeches of whig orators in the last session of Congress, and reflect that each day costs them, (the people) \$2,500;—then they can judge whether these loud mouthed Whigs speak the truth, when they say they go for economy! Let the people remember that the last session of Congress lasted nearly eight months, that it was the longest session ever known; and that it was protracted by the idle harangues and outrageous attempts of a few whig leaders to defeat a great measure, which the people of sixteen sovereign States had approved,—and then they can form a proper estimate of the patriotism of the hard-cider Harrison party.

But these are not the only evidences of the corruption, and ruinous extravagance of the Bank whig gentry.

The whigs and conservatives had a majority in the House of Representatives of the last Congress. They elected an anti-administration Printer and to show how willing they are to throw away the public money to reward their friends, we can prove by the National Intelligencer itself (the whig organ), that the printing of the House for the short session, commencing on the first Monday in December, 1838 and ending the 3rd March 1839, (only three months) amount to \$105,835.

This year the Democrats had a majority of the House and elected Democratic Printers.

The Session lasted seven and a half months and the Printing cost less than \$55,000.

These are facts which public documents prove to be true. They can be successfully denied. In view of them, we ask an honest community to decide whether the whig party or the Democratic party are the best friends of economy!

We call upon the Democrats to meet the ranting whigs, with these facts. Let them be known.

THE VOICE OF A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT!

"I am poor, gentlemen, but your king is not rich enough to buy me." Such was the noble response of one of the patriots of the Revolution to the British Commissioners in 1766. The same spirit breathes in the subjoined reply of the aged revolutionary, Mr. Allen, to the letter of the whig committee of this county, inviting him to attend the Harrison Convention at Nashville. The correspondence speaks for itself—it needs no comment from us. Mr. Allen fought against the enemies of equal rights in our glorious revolution, and he is now, old and infirm as he is, prepared to battle at the ballot box, in the same sacred cause.

Columbus Miss., Aug. 4th 1840.

Mr. David Allen:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned a "committee appointed by the Tippecanoe Club of this place for that purpose, have this day elected you a Delegate to represent Lowndes County in the great southwestern Convention to be held at Nashville, Tennessee. Hoping that you will find it practicable and convenient to attend, we are

Very Respectfully,
Your obt. servants,
P. B. STARKE,
JOHN J. GOODWIN,
H. L. HAMPTON,
L. DAVIS,
P. M. GRANT,
J. P. WADDEL.
Committee.

Culbert Miss, Aug. 11th, 1840.
To Messrs. P. B. Starke and others, Committee of the Tippecanoe Club.

GENT. Your communication of the 4th inst., announcing that you had elected me a Delegate to represent Lowndes County in the great southwestern Convention to be held at Nashville Tennessee was received

on the 8th instant through Mr. Rouben King.

You are mistaken—though old and poor yet I am no "Arnold."—The principles I fought for during the Revolutionary war are dear to me as life; all the money of which you or your party are possessed, much less the pitiful bribe of an appointment to represent Lowndes co. in your Harrison Convention, cannot change me from those principles which have since been carried out by Jefferson and Van Buren.

You did or should have known, that I now am and always have been a democrat, and therefore the advocate of equal privileges, and the capacity of the people for self government. The winters of three score and nineteen years have not so chilled the spirit that animated and sustained me through the revolutionary struggle, as to calmly brook the insult you have offered to age and infirmity, though they may permit it to escape its merited punishment.

I am Gent.

DAVID ALLEN.

Huntsville, Alabama, August 31st, 1840.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Sir.—On my return to this place on Friday evening last, after an absence of three or four days. I am, for the first time, in the Southern Advocate, a letter, purporting to have been written by the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, one of the Senators of the United States from the State of Vermont, addressed to the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, on the subject of a bill, which emanated from the Secretary of War, and was laid before the Committee of the Senate on the Militia at the late session of Congress. The letter alluded to is in the following words:

HARPER'S FERRY, June 20, 1840.

Dear Sir.—In answer to your enquiry, I have only time to say, that, very early in the present session of Congress a will in form emanating, understood, from the Secretary of War, was laid before the Committee of the Senate on the Militia, of which Committee I am a member. That bill, which I suppose accompanied the annual communication of the Secretary of War to Congress, was, in all important features, identical with the plan communicated by the Secretary to the Committee of the House of Representatives, under date of the 20th March last. The bill to which I allude, was, for some time, the subject of enquiry by the Committee. What has become of it, or why it has not been printed, I know not—but that such a bill was reported and submitted with the Annual Report, is not to be questioned.

I would explain further but having already made a written statement, which is now in the hands of the publisher, and which will probably be published, I refer you to that when it shall appear.

In haste, yours,
SAML. S. PHELPS.

To the Hon. Wm. B. Rives.

The object of this letter of Mr. Phelps, more especially, when taken in connexion with the remark, of the "Lynchburg Virginian," from which it seems to have been transferred to the columns of the Advocate—was to prove that the bill, spoken of by the writer, accompanied the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, when presented, at the commencement of the Session; and it has no doubt, been extensively used by Mr. Rives, for that purpose in many of his addresses to the people of Virginia. This object is distinctly indicated by the two following sentences:

"This bill to which I allude, was for some time, the subject of enquiry by the Committee. What has become of it, or why it has not been printed, I know not—but that such a bill was reported and submitted with the annual report, is not to be questioned."

Now, Mr. Phelps evidently intended to convey the idea, that a bill, or the details of a plan, for the reorganization of the Militia, was laid before, or submitted to the Senate, by the Secretary of War, with his annual report at the late Session of Congress; and it is due to myself, and all concerned, to pronounce and such statement wholly untrue—so far as I know, or have any reason to believe. The annual report of the Secretary of War, when submitted to Congress at the last session, was unaccompanied by any bill, or plan of details whatever.

So much of that report as related to the Militia was referred to the Committee of the Senate on the Militia, of which Committee I had honor to be the Chairman. Some time I do not recollect how long, after the report was printed, I called the Committee together. After consultation it was agreed by those members who were present, that I should call upon the Secretary of War for the details of his plan. I did so. After considerable delay, he sent in reply to my note, the plan of a bill for the contemplated purpose; and I again called the Committee together—submitted it to them—and stated my objections to some of its features. It was proposed and agreed, however, that time should be given for a careful examination of its provisions, by each member of the Committee; and, for that purpose, it was handed over by me to some one of them, and I have never seen it since. I was opposed to the plan, from the moment of its first examination, for reasons substantially set forth in the report of the Committee on the Militia, which I submitted to the Senate on the 3rd of June last; and, there-

fore, never again called the Committee together, on the subject, except to consider and pass on that Report.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
C. C. CLAY.

Hard questions for the Feds.—We find in the "M. Era" the following questions addressed to the Feds, which will we think puzzle them right smartly to answer satisfactorily. We hope our Democratic friends will put these questions to the Feds, and insist upon full, fair and explicit answers.

Why did real estate, which cost, in 1817, \$1,500,000 bring only, \$500,000 in 1819? Was it the want of a U. S. Bank?

Why was it that flour sold for from twelve to thirteen dollars per barrel in 1817, and only four and a half in 1819? Was it Gen. Jackson's "tinkering with the currency?"

Why were our imports sixty millions more than our imports in 1815? Was it the "specie humbug?"

Why were there thousands and tens of thousands thrown out of employment in 1818 and 1819? Was it the "Sub Treasury?"

Why was it that in 1816 and 1817 wild and reckless speculators were engaged in, and wanted extravagant and luxury the order of the day? Was it the want of paper money?

Why was it in 1818, '19, '20, and '21, our banks our merchants and our manufactures, from Maine to Georgia, were all involved in common bankruptcy?

Was it caused by the "administration of Martin Van Buren?"

Why were the exchanges more deranged in 1818 and the three subsequent years, than they were before, or have been since? Was it the "want of a great regulator?"

Assured General.—Judge Colquitt, in his speech at Petersburg truly observed, in speaking of Harrison's military claims: "In no one instance can it be said that Gen. Harrison displayed the tact of a great commander. It always was a proof of good generalship to be fortified against surprise, and in the battle for his action which he has been dubbed the 'Hero of Tippecanoe,' there were men 'fighting in their shirt tails.'" Now said Mr. C. "I do not know what the people in these parts may think, but in Georgia, when a man fights in his shirt tail it is a pretty good evidence that he has been surprised."

Column and Forgery.—The Whigs have forged expressions and placed them in the speech delivered by Van Buren, in 1837, on the Wooten Bill. They have printed the speech, called the sheep speech, so as to read that he had \$20,000 invested in sheep, and that it was his interest to vote therefore, for the tariff. The true version, as taken from a copy of that speech, printed at the time, is, "that he (Van Buren) had invested \$20,000 in sheep and sheep farms, and that it would be perfectly proper, that he should pursue his own interests, wherever he could do so consistently with his obligations to his country." YET HE WOULD DENY HIMSELF IF HE COULD BE BASE ENOUGH TO FAVOR AN UNSOUND POLICY, WHATEVER MIGHT BE HIS OWN ADVANTAGE IN DOING SO; and therefore he opposed the policy so unjustly called for by the friends of the Wooten Bill." This is the true extract, and this well accounts for the eagerness of the "friends of the Wooten Bill" to instruct him to vote for it, as they did do.

Truth is indeed mighty, and will prevail.

Whumpka Argus

"Horrible Doctrines."—The hue and cry about Mr. Brown's article in the Quarterly Review, is only a revival of the old Federal story told in the days of Mr. Jefferson. "Then the Bible was to be destroyed, churches turned into theatres, the marriage institution annulled," and other terrible and awful things to take place. It is always so when the Feds can't have their own way: time past and present prove it.—Day State Democrat.

Note.—What floods of Ogle speech on slavery are circulated by the whigs who bought under John Quincy Adams, and used the same gilt spoons and furniture which they are seeking falsely to make the public believe were purchased by Mr. Van Buren! What horrors they profess, also, of a militia organization, which nearly all former Presidents have recommended, and General Harrison himself! And what dread of the militia as a standing army, when they got up the standing army itself under John Adams!—Globe.

From the Loco-Foco.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We give below an estimate of the probable result of the next Presidential election, in order that we may hereafter compare it with the canvass, when we come to hear from each of the States. Unless we are most egregiously deceived, Mr. Van Buren will receive every vote which we claim for him, the sanguine calculations of our Federal Whig friends, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Estimated vote of the Presidential Election.

Van Buren.	Harrison.	Doubtful.
Maine,	10	0
New Hampshire,	7	0
Massachusetts,	0	15
Vermont,	6	7
Connecticut,	0	8
Rhode Island,	0	4
New York,	42	0
Pennsylvania,	30	0
New Jersey,	8	0
Delaware,	0	0
Maryland,	10	0
Virginia,	23	0
North Carolina,	0	15
Georgia,	11	0
South Carolina,	11	0
Alabama,	7	0
Mississippi,	4	0
Louisiana,	0	0
Tennessee,	15	0
Arkansas,	3	0
Missouri,	4	0
Illinois,	5	0
Kentucky,	0	15
Indiana,	0	9
Ohio,	0	0
Michigan,	3	0
194	58	44

A letter, dated August 12th, 1840, from a highly respectable and intelligent Democrat of Alabama, now in New York, says:

"Our friends here are very sanguine of carrying the State. The city of New York is safe enough, and I think the majority will be 3 to 4,000—and from all I can hear I think the State is safe." "Our friends in Pennsylvania are in the best spirits, and so they are in New Jersey."

A letter from a distinguished Democrat, in one of

the Eastern counties of Virginia, dated 13th Aug. 1840, says:

"In this part of the country, I am glad to find, there will be a heavy majority for the Administration—and, of course, the opinion is very general, that the State is safe.—Huntsville Democrat.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SEPT. 9, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Tuscaloosa.

Gen. B. M. LOWE, of Madison.

Gen. JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.

Col. BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, of Franklin.

Col. BENJ. FITZPATRICK, of Autauga.

MATTHEW F. RAINEY, Esq., of Greene.

Col. Wm. R. HALLETT, of Mobile.

Hon. JOHN MURPHY, of Clarke.

IF NATHANIEL HILLIN will consent to run for office of Sheriff of Benton County, at the next Election, he will receive the votes of many of those that believe in an honest and upright man; and also that he has all the qualifications necessary to fill that high and distinguished office.

MANY VOTERS.

The Editor of the Patriot will please pardon us for the slight notice we give him; we can assure him in our effort to nettle the seat of his pantaloons, we did not intend, to raise the dander on top of his head, and drive him into foul Ogle-ism in reply.

In the leading article of the Patriot, August 31st, the Editor says: "Gen. Harrison's official acts and public declarations, will show, that he is 'sound to the core' on every subject which now agitates the public in the absence of all other testimony."

We agree with the Editor again, and say that his General and great prototype is "sound to the core." And for fear that some of his Whig friends, may think that he is trying to suppress some of the "absent testimony" to which he alludes, we invite their special attention to the following extracts, from Gen. Harrison's "official acts and public declarations," which we think is conclusive evidence, in support of the Editor's broad allegation, the extracts march boldly up to the point and wittingly put to flight, every notion that the Whig candidate for the Presidency is "not sound to the core," and in addition to this, the whigs tell us that Harrison has recently endorsed all his "official acts and public declarations." Give way for the testimony.

"Follow Citizens: Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few calumnies which are in circulation concerning me.

I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment I have been the ardent friend of Human Liberty. At the age of eighteen, I BECAME A MEMBER OF AN ABOLITION SOCIETY, established at Richmond: the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. My venerable friend, Judge Gatch, of Clermont County, was also a member of this Abolition Society; & has lately given me a certificate that I was one. The obligations which I then came under, I have faithfully performed.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

"Should I be asked if there be no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of EMANCIPATION, I answer, it has long been an object near my heart, to see the WHOLE SURPLUS REVENUE APPROPRIATED to that object. With the sanction of the State holding the slaves, there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise free, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day not very far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave."

Page 70, of the Journal of the Ohio Legislature, December 9, 1819, shows that Harrison then broached the subject of a TARIFF to encourage manufactures and internal improvements. We copy the journal:

"Mr. Harrison moved the adoption of two resolutions, instructing our members in congress to procure the passage of law modifying the TARIFF on imported articles, and for the encouragement of domestic manufactures and internal improvements, which were read, and ordered to lie on the table."

December 14, 1819.—The Senate then took up the report of Committee of the whole upon the resolutions repealing the tariff on imported articles, and relative to internal improvements and domestic manufactures; which report was amended and agreed to; and on motion to agree to the following resolution, to wit:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That, in their opinion, the present pecuniary embarrassments of the country are, in a great degree, caused by want of encouragement and protection to domestic manufactures, and that good policy requires that such modifications of the

tariff, on imported articles, as will stop that inundation of foreign merchandise which has destroyed or suspended the operations of the greater part of the manufacturing establishments of the United States; which motion to agree to said resolution was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

"The yeas and nays having been required, those members who were present, and voted in the affirmative, were—

"Messrs. Baldwin, Brown, Campbell, Filbin, Foos, Furnas, HARRISON, Hooker, Irwin, Jennings, Lucas, Mederia, McLaughlin, McLean, Newcom, Pollock, Robb, Ruggles, Russel, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Swearingen, Sullivan, Thompson, and Trimble, speaker.

"On motion:

"To agree to the resolution relative to internal improvements and domestic manufactures, to wit:

"Resolved, That in the present state of pecuniary embarrassment amongst the people it is UNWISE AND IMPOLITIC FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO PAY OFF THE PUBLIC DEBT more rapidly than the obligations it may have come under to its creditors may require; and that any surplus in the Treasury would be more usefully employed in the internal improvement of the country, by roads and canals, and in the support and encouragement of domestic manufactures; which motion to agree was decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 2."

"And the yeas and nays being required,

"Those who voted in the affirmative were, "Messrs. Baldwin, Brown, Brown, Campbell, Filbin, Foos, Furnas, HARRISON, Hooker, Irwin, Jennings, Lucas, Mederia, McLaughlin, McLean, Newcom, Pollock, Robb, Ruggles, Simpson, Spencer, Swearingen, Sullivan, Thompson, and Speaker, (Trimble.)

"Those who voted in the negative were,

"Messrs. Russel and Shelby.

"The Senate then came to the following resolution, on motion of Mr. Harrison:

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their exertion to procure the passage of laws, embracing the principles recommended in the foregoing resolutions.

"Ordered, That said resolution be sent to the House of Representatives, with a message, requesting their concurrence therein.

"On motion of Mr. Harrison,

"The Senate agreed to the following resolution, the same having been reported from the committee of the whole without amendment.

"Resolved, That provisions should be made, by law, for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, as far as is in the power of the State to encourage them; and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare and report a bill, exempting from taxation the houses employed as manufactories of such fabrics as are usually imported from foreign countries, and exempting also the workmen employed in such establishments from military service, and laboring on the public highways, and a committee was there fore appointed; of Messrs. Harrison, Russel, and Shelby."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republicans of Tuscaloosa have met and submitted a motion to their party of this state to hold a convention at Tuscaloosa or the first Monday of October next.

We second the motion. We take this occasion to call on our Democratic friends of Cherokee, St. Clair, DeKalb, Randolph & Talladega, to rally meet and organize, call county meetings and send all the Delegates to the Convention that can go. Let every man be up and doing, let no one say he can do nothing; let him gird on his armor and throw himself foremost in the ranks of democracy and see who can do the most in the holy cause of freedom and equal rights. Let us see who can do the most against a privileged few, against corporations and monopolies, against Federal aristocrats and dilapidated nabobs, against hard-cider Abolitionist and dumbbells. Let us my countrymen rally around the common altar of our country, and rescue our blood bought constitution and charter of our liberties from the ruthless hands of the Federal and latitudinarian constructionists, let us like young Hanibals, swear upon the altar of our country, to support and preserve our constitution and prevent as far as we can, that instrument from being polluted by the foul breath of Abolitionism, and press it to our bosom like the Mahometan does his Koran. Yes; cling to it with a tenacity that would do honor to a Grecian or a Roman, an hold it up as a beacon of light & freedom to illuminate the path of Republicans.

We have slumbered too long upon our rights, we have lived in counties where our majorities have been large, and therefore have thought we have nothing to do. Our enemies are in the field, & they are trying to take us by surprise, while slumbering like the Indians took Genl. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. History informs us, that Harrison was taken by surprise, in the night, and many of his men slaughtered in their tents, and many had to fight in their shirt tails. Then let us come out get together and counsel to prevent a surprise.

Let not this same Harrison, Indian like

Mr. Calhoun
letter

take us by surprise, if we do, we will have to battle, like his men.

It is proposed to hold a meeting in Jacksonville on Saturday the 13th inst. to appoint delegates to attend the convention at Tusculum. The Democratic Republicans of Benton county are requested to attend.

OMEN'S AT FORT MEIGS & NASHVILLE.

Not long since when Gen. Harrison was making a speech at Fort Meigs, a bonzard sailed over the crowd and the whigs "horated" it every where that it was an eagle, which was a fine omen of success.

A gentleman from Tennessee informs us, that at the late convention at Nashville, the Whigs erected a tall pole with a flag lashed on the top. Over night the flag was blown down, and it was not convenient to raise it again. The next morning the whigs had a Coon for a travelling companion and started the Coon up the pole and the higher he climbed the plainer he showed his principles, and about the time the little ringed-tail fellow was approaching the top, a Martin flew over and perched upon the pinnacle of the pole, the Coon became alarmed, let loose and down he came tumbling. What kind of an omen do you call this? Goit my Martin.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Cherokee County, assembled in the Court House at Jefferson, on Monday 31st August, 1840, for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressive of their regret for the loss which the County had sustained in the death of our worthy fellow-citizen and Representative, Maj. Joseph McConnell.

Col. John Lowry was called to the chair, and Henry L. Smith, appointed Secretary—the object of the meeting being explained by the chairman, Thomas B. Cooper, Esq. offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas it has pleased an all-wise Providence in his dispensations to remove from amongst us our much esteemed fellow-citizen and Representative, Maj. Joseph McConnell, who departed this life at his residence in this neighborhood on 29th inst., after a severe but short illness from Fever, his surviving friends, bowing with humble resignation to Divine will, cannot but feel a deep regret at the loss of our county has sustained—patriotic having become so common that we cannot expect to add any thing to eulogium, which will more strongly endear his memory to his many friends and acquaintances.

But justice to departed worth requires that, so worthy a man, should not pass from the stage of action without that tribute to memory which a kind husband, affectionate father, a humane master, a generous friend, and unblemished character is entitled. In the death of our friend our social circle has lost one of its most valued ornaments; the church a consistent and orderly member and our county a worthy Representative to our State Legislature.

Be it therefore Resolved: That we deeply sympathize with our fellow-citizens in the loss which they in common with ourselves have sustained in the death of our lamented Representative.

Resolved: That we deeply sympathize with the bereft widow and orphan and friends of the deceased.

Resolved: That in evidence of our respect for the memory of our departed friend we wear and recommend to our fellow-citizens of this County to wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be prepared and presented to the family of the deceased by the Secretary.

Resolved: That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be forwarded to the Jacksonville Republican for publication.

JOHN LOWRY, Chairman.
H. L. SMITH, Secretary.

From the Western Georgian.

It is important that our readers should bear in mind the extraordinary character which the present contest for President has assumed. Our oldest citizens frankly confess that they have never witnessed anything like it. Our opponents regardless of truth or error carrying their positions before the people by bold assertions. The people, taught to respect truth and candor, are completely at a loss, who to believe, everything now depends on VERACITY. The opposition cannot be ignorant that Mr. Van Buren is faithfully administering the Government, in strict accordance with the PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES always contended for by the SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS. They know him to be ANTI-ABOLITION—ANTI-BANK—ANTI-TARIFF—ANTI-INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, and in fact what his enemies at the North represent him to be "A NORTH-ERN MAN, WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES." They must know that Gen. Harrison is the acknowledged candidate of the FEDERALISTS AND ABOLITIONISTS, who have always been opposed to the PRINCIPLES, MEASURES AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH; and that Gen. Harrison himself, as far as he has any principle, is decidedly acting in concert with the enemies of SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS. In confirmation of this declaration, you see that he (General Harrison) is the favorite of every Federal Abolition State in the Union, to wit, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, &c. &c. And he is also the accepted candidate of every Hartford Convention Federalist now in life. And if elected President, will inevitably be under the control of FEDERALISTS AND ABOLITIONISTS. And notwithstanding these facts standing out in such prominent view before us, the INDEPENDENT and REPUBLICAN voters of Georgia, are called on to cast their suffrages in favor of the opposition candidate. Is it not indeed strange, that Georgia, for the first time during her existence, should nurse a party in her bosom, who are exerting themselves to identify themselves with NORTHERN FEDERALISM?

It is too true, the opposition party in Georgia, are endeavoring to make Georgia, heretofore proud and even vain of her Republicanism, the very stronghold of a party headed by Daniel Webster, John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, John M. Berrien and the odds and ends of all kinds of disappointed ambition.—Could any rational man believe that in the short space of a few years, such an attempt could have been seriously favored by any party in Georgia. Clark men and Truap men, Union men and Nullifiers, with one accord have repudiated the principles and measures of these several statesmen—and in all contests have been found in opposition to them and their Federal principles. But the leaders of the once proud States Rights party of Georgia, have been seduced from their devotion to principle, by the prospect of high and glittering stations. They have betrayed their political birthright for a morsel of pottage.—This is a bold and even desperate attempt; they therefore adopt the principle, that the END justifies the MEANS. They rely upon the propagation of falsehood and their success in guilting and deceiving the people. They have adopted the maxim that was always sustained by the old FUGAL PARTY, that the people are fools, and incapable of

self-government, and they expect to deceive—cheat them into their support by mock shows of too canvas, naked chests, coon skins, &c. &c., while they live in palaces, drink champagne wine, wear silk robes, and drink from gold goblets, they entertain the most sovereign contempt for the real hard handed, log cabin folks. It is even a matter of astonishment that any political party should have the impudence to place so low an estimate upon the understanding of the people. The Northern and Eastern States are to be brought to this support upon principle, and the South are to be drilled into the ranks of the British Whigs, alias Federalists, because they are too ignorant to know the difference between DEMOCRACY & FEDERALISM. Mr. Van Buren & his friends in their public meeting, or when called on privately, fearlessly and openly declare to the world, their principles and opinions upon all subjects without concealment or the least equivocation. Gen. Harrison and his party leaders are all as silent as the tomb. They in the first place deliberately determine to make no avowals for the public eye, and when forced by the influence of public opinion to make answers to some questions, they are constantly contradicting themselves in different sections of this widely extended confederacy. General Harrison and his party, dare not avow himself on all controverted questions as Mr. Van Buren has done, a declaration from him would disavow the party into ten thousand fragments.

NORTH ALABAMA.

Glory to North Alabama! Glory to whom praise is due! Glory to the men who are too intelligent to be humbugged by the shameless falsehoods, and the puerile mimicry of a party without principle and without honesty, to be seduced from their duty to their principles and their country by the monied influence of a paper-money aristocracy, and too fearless to be intimidated by men, who would, if they dared, plant their feet upon the necks of the people. North Alabama has done her duty in the State election nobly and fearlessly, and everlasting credit is due to her sons for their devotion to the creed of their fathers—the principle of Jefferson—the doctrine of '98.

The Democrat is right. We have been deficient, shamefully deficient, in organization. We have almost slumbered on our seats, and like General Harrison at the battles of Tippecanoe, we have been caught napping. This has been too much the case in the Southern section of the State. We have relied too much on the known strength of the party.—we have reposed in security, confiding in what the Democrat may well call the Tenth Legion of Alabama. But we tell the Democrat, we shall endeavor to do better in November.—We have hearts among us true as steel to the principles of their fathers.—men who are too honest to seek for a change, to suit their own selfish interests at the sacrifice of the permanent prosperity and freedom of the country. Even now, the preparations for the coming fight are about to commence. And, when the battle once begins, we shall be at our posts, and endeavor to art, so that our brother of the North may not be ashamed of us. What say you, Republicans of South Alabama?—Shall we not do our duty? Our brothers of the North call upon us. Shall we not answer their call? Come forth, then, Democrat. Let your voice be heard in the coming contest. Come forth! noble sons of a noble race. Let not the blood of your fathers have been shed in vain. Come forth, every true-born citizen—every honest, hard-handed farmer—every industrious, pains-taking mechanic—every true-hearted Republican—and prevent your rights from being trampled upon by men, who hate the principles of your fathers, and are hastening to seize upon the Government of the Republic, in order that they may administer it to suit their selfish interests to the injury of us all. Up and organize yourselves in every county in South Alabama, and in every precinct of every county, and depend upon it, a glorious victory awaits us in November.

Montgomery Advertiser.

From the Democrat.

The last Advocate devoted its entire editorial columns, excepting a few short paragraphs to the abuse of Gov. Clay and his speech. Although there was enough libelous caricature and slanderous vituperation in it to surfeit the grossest appetite of his worst enemies, we should not notice it but for some of its misrepresentation. It is well known in this county, that that editorial chair is used by some men, to disgrace their venue upon those whom they fear to confront in public. Its ostensible editors were automation, controlled by wire-workers behind the scenes. Of their abuse Gov. C. cannot complain, it is proof as was said by some of his old friends on Monday last that he has done his duty. Many regret they did not hear it since they see how the Advocate's Editors write under its torture. You secret knights of the quill—who write in dark corners and skulk behind the editorial screen to hide your odious faces—you are doing him and his cause much service. Your abuse of men and measures enhances their popularity.

We beg pardon for wasting this much ink and paper upon you. What we wish to notice is your account of his replies to Mr. Preston, for which you might have given the authority of some infamous letter-writer, but you do not say whence it comes, and it may be your own fancy sketch. That debate is reported in the Globe as it really occurred. We cannot give the entire debate, but we condense its substance:

Mr. Preston said, does the Senator approve of Mr. Van Buren's vote, instructing Rufus King to oppose the admission of Missouri holding slaves? Gov. Clay replied, that he did not; but that Mr. Van Buren had refused to sign the memorial of the Albany meeting, which was addressed to Congress, and which opposed the admission of Missouri because of its slaves. That those resolutions of instruction were introduced into the Senate, of which Mr. Van Buren was a member, were passed without division of debate—that he had, no agency in bringing them forward, and was opposed to memorializing Congress on the subject.

In reply to Mr. Preston's question, whether the approved of Mr. Van Buren's support of De Wit Chilton Gov. C. said that Mr. Van Buren, together with the whole Republican party of New York, supported Gov. Clinton, because they believed, that he would prosecute the war more vigorously than Mr. Madison, whose mild and pacific temper unfitted him, in their opinion, for maintaining our rights with sufficient energy. And, that so far from Mr. Van Buren's opposing the war, he had been one of its most zealous, active, and efficient supporters.

Mr. P. then asked, does he approve of Mr. V. B.'s vote to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, and his course on the subject of Internal improvements generally? Gov. C. replied, that he did not approve of that vote, nor did Mr. Van Buren at this time; that so far back as 1823, he had acknowledged his error and declared that if the same question were again presented to him, he would vote against it.—That so early as December, 1823—13 years since—Mr. Van Buren introduced into the Senate a resolution, denying to Congress the power to construct works of improvement within the States, and that he had uniformly declared their unconstitutionality, by his speeches, his letters, and his votes—with this single exception.

When Mr. P. asked does he approve of Mr. Van Buren's vote for the Tariff of 1824 and 1825, Gov. C. said he did not; that he believed a Protective Tariff unconstitutional; but although Mr. V. B. thought it constitutional, he did not think it expedient, and had only given those votes in obedience to the will of his constituents and the express instructions of the New York Legislature; that he had repeatedly declared, before his last election, that he was opposed to exercising that power, with an oppressive inequality upon any portion of our citizens, or for the advantage of one section of the Union at the expense of another.

Gov. C. responded to Mr. Preston's questions, as he promised, "promptly, explicitly, and without mental reservation." And when Mr. P. had closed his interrogatories, Gov. Clay rose and asked him, if he would reply to his questions, viz: Did he approve of Gen. Harrison's views on the Tariff, Internal Improvement, National Bank and Abolition? Mr. P. positively refused to answer. Governor Clay (says the Globe) then expressed his regret that the bold and eloquent Senator from South Carolina should evince such repugnance to a disclosure of his opinions, but attributed it to the example of the distinguished citizen, to the advancement of whose pretensions to the Presidency, he had devoted this time, his talents and his purse; and he supposed the next step, in humble imitation of that illustrious individual, would be to appoint a committee of three, to answer for him. Even this failed to convince the gallant Colonel, that discretion was not the better part of valor, and he still refused to express any opinion.

Mr. Editor: I see a piece in your valuable columns over the name of John M. Whitlock. The name of the man alone is sufficient to put a stop to any further remarks, but as he is not generally known, and has taken the liberty to insert the name of my horse, Billy Barlow, I will concede so far as to answer his piece, by boldly giving it the lie, as he has often had the offer of an even race, but no nerve nor no money to back his claims; and therefore, was it so the community knew him generally, I would not have answered his piece in the paper, knowing to be a slander on me to answer a man under his character, in the settlement where we both are well known. The horse he speaks of running is a large black horse with a ball face, sixteen hands or more high: he wants to ride with 125 pounds on each. Was he a gentleman, and a man of feeling, he would not make such an offer to a small horse, but that would stand up to what he says in general; but so far from being such a man, he is as much to the reverse as I am from night. I know of his making some eight or ten proposals to the Boyd's, and some in writing, for a race, all or any of which the Boyd's would have run, as they are known to men that will do what they agree to do, out of which grew a quarrel between the old man Boyd and said Whitlock, which said Whitlock intended making more profitable than any horse race, and I believe his whole intention is to raise a quarrel and get some man to strike him, and then he is as rich as he wants to be, until he could consume the damage, if any, though I think his damages would be very little, where he is generally known, as there is no jury would give him a verdict if they knew him, for more than one cent, against an honorable man. I honestly believe, that justice would say, that he ought to be kicked out of any company that he gets into, as he is a four-mouthed troublesome man, and cares not what he says about any person: he is entirely independent in every respect; he is worth nothing in person or property. I have known of his being offered 60 feet in a race by a small horse and would not run. His object is to impose on the people by saying his horse is fast but takes special care not to try it. Readers be heather I will treat with contempt all that may come from said Whitlock, and it is a well known fact to the citizens of Benton County, that Billy Barlow has served more mares in the last three years, than perhaps any horse in the State, and only six years old last Spring, and you are well acquainted with his colts, and can find him at my stable during the fall season; his colts stand second to no January or February colts of form, and as none have named I can't say anything of their performance.

September 9, 1840.
AUGUSTUS YOE.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general Commission Business.

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next. They deem it proper to state, that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties, and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.—They deem unnecessary to give references, as they are both well known; and expect by promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
T. JOHNSON.

September 2, 1840.—Jr.

The Free Press, Selma; Flag, Tusculum; Republican, Jacksonville, and the Whig, Tallahassee, Tallahassee, will publish the above till 1st January, and forward their account to us.

W. & L.

BY virtue of three Executions from the County of Benton and Circuit Courts of Benton County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following slaves to-wit: Nathan, Delia, Winston and Burrell, levied on as the property of Andrew Turnipseed, to satisfy said Executions, in favor of Ledyard, Hatter, & Co; one in favor of E. Howard, and the other in favor of J. D. Desseyway.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'f.

Sept. 5, 1840.—4t.—\$2500

NOTICE.

By virtue of an Execution issued from the County of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, all the right title, interest, claim or demand that Green B. Black has in and to the East 3 of Sec. 25, Township 16, Range 10, East; to satisfy said F. Fa. in favor of John Cochran.

W. C. PRICE, Sh'f.

Sept. 2d 1840.—5t. \$3.

NOTICE.

By virtue of three Executions issued from the Circuit and County Courts of Benton County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, all the right title, interest, claim or demand that Green B. Black has in and to the East 3 of Sec. 25, Township 16, Range 10, East; to satisfy said F. Fa. in favor of John Cochran.

W. C. PRICE, Sh'f.

Sept. 2d 1840.—5t. \$3.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a F. Fa. from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next all the right title, interest, claim or demand that John Spencer has in and to the South 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4, of Sec. 10, Township 14, Range 8, E.—to satisfy said F. Fa. in favor of Thomas M. Likens use of C. A. Green.

W. C. PRICE Sh'f.

Sept. 2d 1840.—5t. \$3.

NOTICE.

WE will offer for sale on Friday the 4th day of September next, at Turkey Town, the sixteenth Section in Township 11, Range 7 E. Cherokee county, in lots of eighty acres.

ROBERT S. COWAN,
ZACHARIAH IVY.

AN Election will be held at the Court House, on the 19th of this month for a first lieutenant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel Nunneley.

Hezekiah Cross, Winfield S. Fleming, and J. P. Cannon, are detailed as managers.

JOHN H. WHITE, Captain, of Town Bear, 12th Battalion, 72nd Reg't, Ala. Militia, Jacksonville, Sept. 9, 1840.—4t.

WALNUT SPRING

Male and Female Academy,
TWO MILES SOUTH OF JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

THE Undersigned, a native of Prussia, begs leave to inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has taken charge of this Institution for the instruction of youth in the various branches of a polite education. Having been in this country successfully engaged in teaching for several years, and being intimately acquainted with the much admired Prussian school system which he intends to adopt, as far as applicable to this country, he feels confident, that he will render himself worthy of the patronage of this community.

Strict attention will be paid to the morals and manners of the pupils, and no exertion spared, to train them, step by step, to become useful and intelligent members of society.

The following branches will be taught at this Institution, viz:

French, Spanish, Italian & German, \$20.
Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, 18.
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic, 15.
English Grammar, Geography, 12.
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, 6.
Young Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to study any one of the modern languages, without attending as regular scholars, will be charged, when reciting at school hours, \$15, per Session; when reciting at any other time, six dollars per month.

Charges for tuition made from the time of entrance to the end of the Session, no deduction for loss of time, except in case of sickness.

The school will commence on the first of September.

According to an agreement made with the former Trustees of the Institution, viz: Messrs. J. F. Pope, W. J. Sorelle, R. D. Rowland and Benj. Hollingsworth; no pupils are to be admitted without a ticket to that effect, from any one of them.

The most satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications and moral deportment can be produced, if required.

H. W. V. ALDEHOFF,
Late of Athens, Tenn.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. August 31, 1840.—2t.

\$200 REWARD

DECEYED or runaway from my premises, near Alexandria, Benton County, Ala., on the 31st of August 1840, two negro men, JO and HENRY. JO is dark complexioned, six feet high, 30 years of age, with a scar on his upper lip and one on his teeth out, once oned by the kick of a horse; also, had the scalp head when young. HENRY is fairer than and somewhat grey. Henry is a mulatto, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built, an excellent blacksmith, 20 years of age, very active and sensible; has a scar on his face, coarse featured, thick lips and rather surly when spoken to. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the said negroes and white man or men, if any. The reason that has brought me to the conclusion that there must be a white man at the head of this matter is, that they have gone away without the least provocation of any kind, and the black boy, Jo, went away last Spring, a year, and was gone 7 months, and when found he had a free pass, which he said he obtained in this neighborhood. He was found in Limestone Co. Ala., and may undertake the same route. He said he was aiming for Ohio. I will give 20 dollars for the negroes alone if found in this County or 30 dollars if found out of it on the South side of the Tennessee River, or 50 dollars if found on the Tennessee River or North of it on delivery, or the usual fees lodged in any Jail so that I get them.

Sept. 2, 1840.—3t. if o.

SAMUEL SCYD.

Sale of Town Lots

IN McDONALD.

ON Tuesday the 6th of Oct. next, will be sold at public Sale, a number of Town Lots, in the Town of McDonald, Randolph County, Ala., among which will be some very suitable for family residences on a part of the Town contiguous to constant running water.

Terms of Sale.—Payment in three semi-annual instalments; Notes given with two good approved Securities.

By order of the Judge, of the County Court, of Randolph.

Wm. M. BUCHANAN, C. County C.

McDonald, Aug. 28th, 1840.—3t.

(Pr's fee \$5.00.)

School Land For Sale.

WILL be sold the highest bidder, on Monday the 14th day of September next, at the house of Mr. Black on the premises, the 16th Section in Township sixteen, Range ten, East in the Coosa Land District. Terms of sale, as provided by law.

FREDERICK ROSS,
LEROY BEDWELL, } Comm.
Wm. P. EAVINS.

August 12, 1840.—3t.—\$200

BLANKS

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

For Magistrates.

Warrants, Executions, Ca Sas, Subpoenas, Garnishments, Affidavits.

For Sheriffs.

Forth coming Bonds, Bail Bonds, Replevin Bonds, Prison Bound Bonds, Debtors Bail Bonds.

For Constables.

Witness Certificates, Marriage License, Retailers oth & License, School Com. Bonds, Administrators Bonds, Guardians Bonds, Officer's Bonds, Oaths of Office, Also, Duns or Frost, WARRANT DEBTS, DECTA.

For Clerks.

Warrants, Executions, Ca Sas, Subpoenas, Garnishments, Affidavits.

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Sale of Town Lots

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POEM.

From the Casket.

THE SEA.

The sea—the sea—the open sea! The blue, the fresh, the ever free!

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea! I am where I would ever be;

I love—Oh! how I love to ride On the fierce foaming, bursting tide.

I never was on the dull tame shore, But I loved the great sea more and more;

The waves were white and red the morn, In the noisy hour when I was born.

I have lived, since then, in calm and strife, Full fifty summers a rover's life.

ACROSTIC ON WASHINGTON.

Great in his country's cause the hero stood, Ever kind, ever brave, illustrious and good;

When he beheld his country was oppressed, And struggling for her rights, he did not rest.

MAN.

At ten a child, at twenty wild, At thirty tame, at forty rich,

N.

E W

The word explains itself, without the Muse, And the letters speak, from whence comes news;

'Mrs. Trollope was one of the greatest reformers of the day.' The dignified, the noble, the true;

The more is from the New York Express, Mr. Brooks is right. The public-house, smoke-in-your-face;

In Jacobson—one of our Pembroke Indians, not long since, was used for a sum of \$1, by a white man, before Judge Johnson.

ON BEING IN DEBT.

To be out of debt is accounted a part of happiness. Debts haunt the mind; a conversation fills it with confusion; even the sanctuary is not a place of refuge.

When a man of sensibility thinks of the low rate at which his work must henceforth pass, he is little in his own eyes; but difficult prompt him to wrong his creditors.

without a blush. How desolate and woful does the mind appear, now that the fence of truth is broken down? Friendship is now dissolved.

He felt it once; he now insinuates himself by means of sentiments and profession which were once sincere. He seizes the moment of unsuspected affection to ensnare the friends of his youth, borrowing money which they must hereafter answer for.

RUNNING DOWN A BOASTER.

A country fellow was one day boasting about the swiftness of his horse, and declared he could outrun any thing which went upon four legs.

'A mile?' said the boaster, 'I'll bet you a hundred dollars of that.'

'I don't know, I swear about that tamed mule he may be the devil and all to run, for what I know.'

'Do you back out, then?' 'Yes, I back out and treat.' So saying, he called in the liquor; but declared that his horse could beat any thing which went upon four legs, except the mule.

'I'll bet a hundred dollars of that,' said the boaster. 'Done!' said the other.

'Cover that,' said the man, again putting down the hundred dollars.

'Cover that!' exclaimed the boaster, 'so I will play you quick,' taking out his pocket-book.

'Well, cover it, if you dare—and I will put another hundred atop of it.' 'Why do you hesitate? Down with your cash, I say.'

'I don't know, faith, I never saw that jackass of yours run,' said the boaster, beginning to hesitate, 'he may be the devil and all upon a race, for what I know.'

'Do you back out then?' 'Yes, I run out this time; but by jingo, there's nothing else you can bring, except the jackass and the mule, but what my horse can beat.'

'Are you right certain of that now, my good fellow?' 'I think so, faith.'

'Why, if you're not quite certain, I'll bet you something that I've got a nigger that will outrun him.'

'A nigger?' 'Yes, my nigger Tom will beat him a long ways.'

'I'll bet a hundred dollars of that—there ain't no nigger that ever beat him, that can beat my horse.'

'Very well—cover that.' As he said this, the man once more put down the hundred dollars.

'But, said he, if you back out this time, you shall forfeit ten dollars; and if I back out, I'll do the same.'

'Agreed,' said the boaster, 'I am sure my horse can beat a nigger, if he can't a mule or a jackass.'

'Well, just plunk up the money, now, if you please.'

'Plunk it! so I will—don't you fear that.' Saying this, he once more took out his pocket-book and began to fumble for the money.

'Come, man, down with your cash,' said the other, taking out more money, 'for I'm ready to back my bet with another hundred dollars, or two hundred if you like. Come, why do you hesitate? Here's three hundred dollars I am ready to stake.'

'Three hundred dollars!' exclaimed the boaster, 'caring like a stock pig—three hundred dollars upon a nigger! I don't know I swan.'

'What, mind you're not a going to get frightened?' 'Frightened! Oh, no—oh, no, it's no easy matter to frighten me—but really—'

'You mean to back out.' 'I declare, neighbor, I don't know what to think about it. It's a kind of risky business.'

AN ACROSTIC.

He that with arguments fairly would convince, Addresses reason and our common sense;

Comes to the point—gives it a lucid view, In all its bearings and in every hue;

Despairing thus to gain their ends or hope, Each British Whig has given the matter up, Relying on 'log cabin'—'pipe'—and 'cup.'

HARRISON FLAG.

'Mother,' said a lass just entering upon her teens, the other day, 'Mother, I want a new Harrison Flag.'

'What on earth do you mean, my child?' said the good old woman, 'are you crazy?'

'Oh, no; but my old one is worn out, and I must have a new one.'

'But what do you mean by a Harrison Flag? explain yourself.'

The divinity was purchased; and now the sprightly lass as she sports the robe, occasionally exposes the lower folds of her 'new Harrison Flag.'

Ogle, the Whig Oracle, complains of the President's 'French bestead'—and of his verlocking the American workmen, and employing those of Paris—and in slighting the cherry and maple of our own country.

THE GENTLEMAN'S PARTY.

The Opposition affects to consider itself the gentleman's party, because its rank and file is composed of brokers, speculators, schemers, brilliant attorneys, and the whole race of those who live by their wits, as distinguished from the yeomanry, the bone and sinew of the country.

The Richmond Enquirer says, that in 1860, the city of Richmond gave \$51 votes for John Adams, and 91 for Thomas Jefferson, for the Presidency.

GEN. HARRISON'S POLITICAL SENTIMENTS IN FULL.

There's a nigger, faith, I never saw that jackass of yours run,' said the boaster, beginning to hesitate, 'he may be the devil and all upon a race, for what I know.'

'Do you back out then?' 'Yes, I run out this time; but by jingo, there's nothing else you can bring, except the jackass and the mule, but what my horse can beat.'

'Are you right certain of that now, my good fellow?' 'I think so, faith.'

'Why, if you're not quite certain, I'll bet you something that I've got a nigger that will outrun him.'

'A nigger?' 'Yes, my nigger Tom will beat him a long ways.'

'I'll bet a hundred dollars of that—there ain't no nigger that ever beat him, that can beat my horse.'

'Very well—cover that.' As he said this, the man once more put down the hundred dollars.

'But, said he, if you back out this time, you shall forfeit ten dollars; and if I back out, I'll do the same.'

'Agreed,' said the boaster, 'I am sure my horse can beat a nigger, if he can't a mule or a jackass.'

'Well, just plunk up the money, now, if you please.'

'Plunk it! so I will—don't you fear that.' Saying this, he once more took out his pocket-book and began to fumble for the money.

'Come, man, down with your cash,' said the other, taking out more money, 'for I'm ready to back my bet with another hundred dollars, or two hundred if you like. Come, why do you hesitate? Here's three hundred dollars I am ready to stake.'

'Three hundred dollars!' exclaimed the boaster, 'caring like a stock pig—three hundred dollars upon a nigger! I don't know I swan.'

'What, mind you're not a going to get frightened?' 'Frightened! Oh, no—oh, no, it's no easy matter to frighten me—but really—'

'You mean to back out.' 'I declare, neighbor, I don't know what to think about it. It's a kind of risky business.'

'You forfeit the ten dollars, then?' 'Why, yes, I agree I must,' said the boaster, 'handing over the money, with an air of great mortification—'better lose this than more—'for there's no knowing how fast these blasted niggers will run. But any thing else you can bring, except the mule, the jackass, and the nigger, I'm ready to run against.'

'A. Y. Constitution.'

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he contemplates to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama.

THE subscriber having located himself in the Town of Alexandria, in Benton County, Ala. respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the Tailoring Business, in all its branches, executed in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit.

WE offer for sale on Friday the 4th day of September next, at Turkey Town, the sixteenth Section in Township 11, Range 7 E. Cherokee county, 16 lots of eighty acres.

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

Warrants, Executions, Ca Sags, Subpoenas, Garnishments, For Magistrates, Appeal Bonds, Stay Bonds, Attachment Bonds, Writs, Affidavits, For Sheriff, Garnishments, Recognizances, Deeds for Titles, For Constables, Prison Bonds, Debtors Bail Bonds, For Clerks, Witness Certificates, Marriage Licenses, Retailers Oath & License, School Com. Bonds, Administrators Bonds, Guardians Bonds, Officers Bonds, Oaths of Office, Also, Deeds of Trusts, Warranty Deeds, Deeds of Sale, Blank Notes, &c.

A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the following counties: St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Taylor, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposit.

BY order of the Orphans Court of Benton County, Ala., passed on the 7th day of August 1840, the undersigned will offer for sale at the residence of Robert Porter deceased, on the 26th day of October next, the following described land to-wit:

One hundred and twenty acres of the North side of the North half, Section 14, Township 15, Range 9, East. Eighty acres of the West end of the South half of Section 11, Township 15, Range 9, East in the County of Benton. Also the following described Lands, lying in the County of Randolph, four forty acre tracts to-wit: South-West fourth of the South-west fourth of Sec. 1, T. 17, R. 11, N. W. fourth of S. E. fourth, Section 2, T. 17, R. 11, S. E. fourth of the S. E. fourth, Section 2, T. 17, R. 11.

Said Land will be sold as the estate of the said Robert Porter deceased on a credit of one and two years with interest from the day of sale, the purchasers giving note and a security for the purchase money, titles will be made in due form of law, when the purchase money is paid.

JOSEPH McROBERTS, ROBERT S. PORTER, JONATHAN WHITESIDE, Co. Secs.

August 26, 1840—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, Orphans Court, Special Term, August 26th, 1840.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requesting the said David P. Chambers, Robert Chambers and Elias Hutchinson and Polly his wife, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Saturday the 26th day of September next, to show cause if any they can, why an instruction should be made to be the last will and testament of Samuel C. Chambers deceased should not be admitted to probate and record as the last will and testament of the said Samuel C. Chambers dec'd.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk, W. B. HOLLINGSWORTH, D. C. By August 26th, 1840—St.—\$500.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, Joshua Milner, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec. having reported the estate of said deceased insolvent, the creditors are hereby notified that I will attend at my office in Jacksonville on the first Monday in November next, to audit and determine on the accounts of all the creditors of said estate.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C. May 15, 1840—2m 1d—\$500.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, Wm. C. PRICE, Administrator ex officio of the estate of John M. Neal, dec. having reported the estate of said deceased insolvent, the creditors are hereby notified that I will attend at my office in Jacksonville on the second Monday in December next, to audit and determine on the accounts of all the creditors of said estate.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C. May 15, 1840—2m 1d—\$700.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, Wm. C. PRICE, Administrator ex officio of the estate of John B. Pondlet, dec. having reported the estate of said deceased insolvent, the creditors are hereby notified that I will attend at my office in Jacksonville on the second Monday in December next, to audit and determine on the accounts of all the creditors of said estate.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C. May 15, 1840—2m 1d—\$700.

NOTICE. Administrator's Sale. I WILL sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at the late residence of Jesse Mcbee deceased, on Monday the 28th day of September next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, one four horse Wagon, one Carry-all, some old Corn, &c. &c.

Note, with two good securities, will be required of the purchasers. All sums under five dollars, Cash. HENRY McBEE, Administrator. August 26th, 1840—St.—\$600.

UNCLE BALL WILL stand the ensuing Fall Season at Mr. Williams' stand the ensuing Fall Season at Mr. Williams' near Alexandria, and will be let to mares at \$20 the season. Pedigree, performance, &c. given hereafter in handbills.

N. B. UNCLE BALL can beat any stallion in the United States, each horse carrying 125 pounds, one quarter of a mile, on Jacksonville paths. This challenge stands open till the first day of January next. If 40 feet will do Billy Barlow any good he can have it, by depositing forfeit in the hands of Mr. Williams.

JOHN M. WHITLOCK. August 12, 1840—St.

JOEL THORP. Cedar Bluff, 10th July, 1840—St.

DR. GEO. R. GRANT, Having located himself in Jacksonville, Ala., tenders his services to the public in the different branches of his profession.

This Office is kept on the main street, in the south end of the building known as the Printing Office of the 'Jacksonville Republican,' where he may be seen during the day, when not absent on professional business. At night he may be found at his residence, the dwelling recently occupied by John Robertson, Esq. lying east of the public square. April 15, 1840.—Gm.

NOTICE. I have signed respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

R. E. W. McADAMS, Clock & Watch Maker, JACOBSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County, COMMITTED to the Jail of Cherokee county, on the 6th day of July, inst. a negro man who calls his name DICK, and says he belongs to a man by the name of John Wain, of the State of Mississippi, who lives about thirteen miles from Gainesville.

Said negro is of dark complexion and stout made, and about forty years of age, and says he was making his way to Guynnott county, Georgia.

JACOB HOSS, Jailor. July 15, 1840. At. \$5 00.

NOTICE. COMMITTED to the Jail of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama, by William McDaniel, Esq. on the 24th day of July, 1840, a Negro boy who calls his name J. A. COB, supposed to be about thirty-six years of age, dark complexion and stout made, and says he belongs to a man by the name of John Bear den, of Cass County, Georgia. The owner of the said Negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JACOB HOSS, Jailor. July 29, 1840. At.—\$5 00.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, TAKEN UP and posted by Samuel Allen, living on the Talladega road, one stray horse about six years old, fourteen hands high, color, sorrel. Appraised to sixty two dollars 50 cents, before Asa Skeeten Esq. August 6th, 1840.

M. M. HOUSTON, C. K. By W. B. HOLLINGSWORTH, D. C. August 12—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, TAKEN UP and posted by Irvin McQuitt, living on Tarrapin Creek, one stray horse about 14 hands high, five years old last spring, with a blaze in his face, and his right hind foot white. Appraised to forty dollars. This 3d August, 1840. Riley Barnett, J. P.

M. M. HOUSTON, C. K. By W. B. HOLLINGSWORTH, D. C. August 12—St.

CHERRY BLUFF STEAM MILL. Prices of Lumber.

For Square Lumber choice selection from the Stock, per 100 ft. \$1 25. " " " taken as it comes from the Stock, per 100 ft. 1 00. " " " Refuse or uneven " 100 ft. 75. " " " Sheeting plank choice selection " 100 ft. 75. " " " do. do. taken as it lays " 100 ft. 62 1/2.

Prices of Planing. For Weather-boarding planed and jointed per 100 ft. 00 50 c. " Flooring and ceiling, planed, Tongued and Grooved, " 100 ft. \$1 00.

All planing done to particular order, and under 500 feet will be an extra charge of twenty-five cents more. The Machine can plane any Lumber from 4 to 14 inches wide, and from 4 to 4 inches thick.

Kiln Drying. Kiln Drying, twenty-five cents per 100 feet. Grinding. For grinding of Corn and Wheat 1-8 taken as toll. N. B. The corn mill is now in successful operation. The wheat mill for customers will be ready on the 25th of this month. The Merchant mill (when large amounts are to be ground and packed into barrels by the packing machine) will be ready shortly afterwards.

The circular saws and Lathe are in operation. All kinds of Sawing and Turning done to order. There is a Corn Shelter attached to the mill by which shelling will be done reasonably by the wagon load.

The proprietor of this establishment has spared no expense in getting his machinery all cast and fitted up at the northern manufacturers in the Northern cities. And it is his determination to manufacture Flour that cannot be excelled, and by so doing, make it an inducement for people to bring their wheat from a great distance.

JOEL THORP. Cedar Bluff, 10th July, 1840—St.